Anglo-Congo Agreement - The Operation on the Kaiser's Face Said to Be the Outgrowth of a Mistake.

(Copyrighted, 1894, by the Associated Press.) BERLIN, June 9 .- The Socialist boycott of the brewers of this city and vicinity. which was supposed to be on the point of collapse, owing to the ridicule cast upon it by the fact that the Socialists' leader had been proved to be drinking boycotted beer, has been revived with redoubled vigor. The leaders of the boycott have announced that any grocery or other store offering such boycotted beer for sale will forthwith be proclaimed by the boycott committee. The brewers threaten that unless the boycott is raised by June 15 they will be compelled to dismiss another 25 per cent. of their men. The owners of the various public halls are siding with the brewers and refuse to loan any hall for the purpose of socialistic or anarchistic meetings so long as the boycott continues. So far the authorities of Berlin have refrained from any interference in the war between the Socialists and the brewers, but at Dresden three leaders of the Socialist party have been arrested in connection with the boycott declared against the well-known Waldschlosschen brewery.

thority upon the question of bimetallism. and a member of the silver commission, declares that, after the twenty-one days of earnest discussion, not only has no tangible result been arrived at, but the meetings of the commission have furnished overwhelming proof that, in the future, no conference, either national or international. will arrive at a different result. According to Herr Bamberger, an understanding upon bimetallism seems to him impossible, either between the different states of Europe, including England, or without England. He says that the difference of interest of the different countries precludes any satisfactory agreement.

Referring to the report from Washington that Germany has protested against the decision of the United States Senate to place of an electrician, said: a differential duty of 1-10 cent on sugar imported into the United States from countries granting bounties to sugar growers, threatened reprisals against certain American imports, notably pork, the Nord Deutsche Zeitung to-day says that the report is false, and probably emanates from Americans interested in the sugar trade, and who are desirous of stirring up American feeling for the furtherance of their own selfish designs. The newspaper men-tioned adds: "The baselessness of the assertion is apparent from the very fact that we only have before us the decision of the United States Senate. It is impossible for Germany to protest until the sugar schedule has passed its remaining stages."

The Anglo-French dispute over the Anglo-Congo agreement, which gives Great Britain an additional strip of African territory, resulting in free communication be tween Cairo and Cape Town, and the unusually decided tone of the speech made by M. Honataux, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the Chamber of Deputies, yesterday, is regarded very seriously here. The National Zeitung, echoing the opinion of the German press generally, declares that M. Honataux could not have used sharper language without danger of a diplomatic rupture. Continuing, the National Zeitung says: "Such language renders negotiations difficult, and is here ascribed to M. Honataux's inexperience. It is believed that the only way out of the difficulty will be to summon a conference of the signatory powers interested in the Congo treaty. Germany would not be willing to initiate such a conference unless she receives the mandate of the other powers." The Congo government, through the German minister at Brussels, has repudiated the least desire to offend Germany by the conclusion of the agreement with England. The sitting of the colonial council com-

menced on last Thursday. Dr. Keyser, director of the Colonial Department, in his opening speech said that the fervent enthusiasm for colonial enterprise had yielded to a more thorough and better appreciation of the objects toward which the imperial policy was directed. It now appears that the recent operation performed upon Emperor William's cheek was the outcome of a lucky acci-

dent. Owing to a telephone mistake Prof. Bergemann recently received an invitation to be present at a river party. The invi-tation, however, was intended for Herr Salzman, the noted marine painter. Prof. Bergmann, naturally not knowing of the mistake, accepted the invitation which reached him instead of reaching the painter, and the Emperor, although astonished to see the Professor appear without an invitation, was too diplomatic to allow his uninvited guest to become aware that there was anything strange in his visit. The Emperor, in order to make the Professor entirely at his case, behaved with great affability towards him. The Professor, while in conversation with the Emperor, noticed a small red spot on his Majesty's cheek, and as his gaze was frequently directed toward it the Emperor noticed the attention which the Professor was bestowing upon him. Eventually the Professor was led into discussing the spot. and he pronounced it to be a small tumor, which, he said, could be removed without danger or without leaving any disfigure-This was followed by preparations for the successful operation, as already

A deputation from the First (Royal) which British regiment Queen Victoria, at Coburg, shortly after the marriage of Princess Victoria Melita of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha to the Grand Duke Ernest Louis of Hesse, made Emperor William the hon-orary colonel, visited Berlin during the past week, and was much feted and feasted by the Emperor.

Emperor William leaves Kiel on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern on June 22. His Majesty has invited Herr Hulzen, manager of the Royal Theater at Wiesbaden, to accompany him. Herr Hulzen is an expert at doing tricks with cards, and the Emperor takes considerable pleasure in seeing such tricks performed.

After an absence of several years the sister of Emperor William, the Crown Princess Sophia of Greece, wife of the heir apparent to the throne of Greece (Prince Constantine, Duke of Sparta), has arrived here with her husband on a short visit to the imperial court. The relations between the Emperor and his sister cooled considerably from the time she joined the Greek Church, and the present reconciliation is said to be due to the mediation of Queen Victoria and ex-Empress Frederick of Germany, Emperor William's mother.

Mrs. Von Rothenberg, the daughter of
Mr. William Walter Phelps, ex-United States minister to Germany, sailed from Hamburg on Thursday last on board the steamship Columbia, in order to join her father, who is reported to be dangerously

The man said to be an American who was arrested at Munich on June 6, charged with stabbing and seriously wounding two officers in front of the Nymphenburg castle, turns out not to be an American citizen, although he has lived a short time in the United States. The prisoner gives the name of Hiram.

## ON TOP OF MT. ARARAT.

Nothing but Snow Covers the Peak Where the Ark Was Moored. "Mount Ararat has two tops, a few hun-dred yards apart, sloping, on the eastern and western extremities, into rather prominent abutments, and separated by a snow valley, or depression, from fifty to one hundred feet in depth." Thus, in the Century for June, write Messrs. Allen and Sachtleben, the two young Americans who made a bicycle tour around the world. "The eastern top, on which we were standing, was quite extensive, and thirty to forty feet lower than its western neighbor.

grand. All detait was jost-all color, all seemed to be but excrescent ridges of the plain. Then, too, we could catch only occasional glimpses, as the clouds shifted to and fro. At one time they opened up beneath us, and revealed the Aras valley with its glittering ribbon of silver at an abysmal depth below. Now and then we could descry the black volcanic peaks of All Ghez, forty miles away to the porth. All Ghez, forty miles away to the north-west, and on the southwest the low mountains that obscured the town of Bayazid. Of the Caucuses, the mountains about Erzerum on the west, and Lake Van on the south, and even of the Caspian sea, all of which are said to be in Ararat's horizon, we could see absolutely nothing

# ELECTRICITY ON

NOVEL WAY TO LIGHT HOUSES ALONG THE TROLLEY LINES.

Enough Power to Operate Electric Fans by Connecting the Gas and Water Pipes in Your House.

While electrolysis is deadly, as shown

New York World.

in the World on Monday, it also has its uses. It has been discovered that along Broadway, in the Eastern district of Brooklyn, the ground charged by the escaping fluid is being used for various purposes along the lines of the trolley. For some time on the "L" stations, where telegraph operators are employed, no batteries are necessary. The iron structure is sufficiently charged by the electric fluid, and Herr Ludwig Bamberger, an eminent au- it is used. It remained for a jeweler near the ferry to put the wasted energy to a practical use. He has run two wires from a small fan in his store to the gas and water pipes in his cellar, thus making the negative and positive poles. As a result the fan goes sufficiently fast to keep his store cool. Other neighbors have followed his example, and fans run by the same method are seen in many stores along Broadway. The jeweler told of his "find" to a friend, who last summer paid out much money to keep his place cool. It was told in the strictest confidence, but the secret was too good to keep, and it went from one friend to another, until it is spreading like a contagion and cool air is at a discount. Speaking of the matter yesterday, the jeweler, who is somewhat

On account of the number of trolle lines running along here it takes an enormous amount of electricity to run them; and it necessarily follows that a great deal of the 'electric fluid' is grounded. The ground along the line is completely saturated with it. It makes for the water and pipes and charges them. It follows that if these pipes are properly tapped the current can be utilized. It does not cost me a cent to run my air fan. The entire street in front of my store is charged, and I get the current for running that fan from my water and gas pipes in the cellar, which run in from the street. It is a one-twelfthhorse-power motor, but I believe the current, properly tapped, is strong enough to
run a three of four-horse-power motor. I
could run a sewing or other light machine.
I do not know if I can be prosecuted for
this, for I do not think I am stealing anything. I am only using what the good-natured trolley company is conveying right to the house." George Enright, of the firm of Tighe & Enright, electrical contractors, of No. 140 West Tenth street, New York, has this to say of the matter:

"The gaspipe in almost any house near the trolley line will give seven amperes of 300 volts each, or 2,100 volts. It will be sufficient to run seven ordinary electric fans, or will furnish power for seven lights of sixteen candle power each. On wet days you will find that the light will not be as good as on dry days, because the ground being wet proves a better conductor than the pipe itself. The pipes have often 'been bled,' and I have done it myself in Philadelphia, and here in the basement of a pool room on South Sixth street, near Bedford avenue." Another expert remarked: "You drive a couple of gaspipes close to the return leg under the track and you will get sufficient power to run heavy machinery. If all the power wasted along the line of the trolley was used to light the houses on the route, and I believe it practical, do not believe the company could claim anything as being stolen. It has already done damage enough now to do some good to those along the route. The fluid has nearly ruined the police telephones, and, in fact, all the telephones not run on what is known as the metallic circuit." E. A. Deane, of the Brooklyn Elevated railroad's telegraph department, is har-nessing the electricity which escapes from the trolley lines in Brooklyn to a very useful purpose, as the World told about Mon-Mr. Deane said:

Your article about the action of trolley currents states that the Brooklyn Elevated railroad is running its telegraph lines sole-ly on trolley currents. This is incorrect. I have, since the trolley became general in Brooklyn, been able to run our telegraph lines on about one-half the battery power used in former years. I have, on several occasions, worked our No. 2 wire from my Seventy-second street, Bay Ridge, to East New York without any battery whatever, but it is not by any means strong enough to give good battery service regularly without some battery power. "I can work in good shape our wires from Sixty-fifth-street station to Fulton Ferry or bridge, any time without battery, but not our entire circuit, which is over twenty-five miles long, and includes our terminals at Broadway ferry, Ridgewood and Cypress Hills Cemetery. I can ring bells more or less satisfactorily at various points without a battery, as there exists quite a difference of potential between our structure and

steam and water pipes.
"I began feeling the effect of this trolley leakage from our ground terminals in January, 1893, and by placing the proper bat-tery poles to meet the polarity of this escaping current I found I could work th lines with half the current from the battery I had previously maintained."

## ANOTHER IDEA OF SHEOL. What a New York Clergyman Thinks

About Future Punishment. New York Advertiser. The Rev. Edward C. Bolles, pastor of the Church of Eternal Hope, on Eighty-first street, delivered a sermon to his congregation yesterday morning in which he put forth a new theory of the character of hell. He said that in his opinion there was neither a heaven nor a hell in the general acceptation of the term. The question has provoked considerable discussion recently, and two important contributions to litera-ture were made during the year. The most remarkable and the one to create the most remarkable and the one to create the most widespread sensation was writen by a distinguished Catholic theologian, and entitled "Happiness in Hell." This essay contained ideas that were highly creditable to the author. According to the tenets of the older and stronger church there was a hell not only for the wicked who defied God's commandments in this life, but also for those who, through no fault of theirs, were unable to fulfill certain conditions. This writer in his essay set forth the doctrine writer in his essay set forth the doctrine that the latter class did enjoy a certain happiness, and that their greatest misery lay in the fact that they could not enjoy the beatific vision. Such souls, it was maintained, could be happy, though the highest happiness was not within their reach.

This sensible and humanitarian view of a complex question was severely assailed by other Catholic writers, and the heretical mouse was quickly disposed of by the orthodox cats, so that the world is now aware that such is not the doctrine of the But there was also contributed to litera-ture recently by an American woman a drama which gave an idea of hell that was fully in accordance with the speaker's of the most dreaded place. It represented a man in a dream talking with several of man in a dream talking with several of his departed ancestors.

One of these told the young man that he was in hell, though there is no such place as heaven and hell in the way in which it was commonly understood. This man's hell was a condition of feeling in which he had no interest in anything. He felt no enjoyment, no ambition, no pleasure, no desires. He could go to heaven, he said, if he liked, but he had no desire. He was not interested in anything he might find

standing, was quite extensive, and thirty to forty feet lower than its western neighbor. Both tops are hummocks on the huge dome of Ararat, like the humps on the back of a camel, on neither one of which is there a vestige of anything but snow.

"There remained just as little trace of the crosses left by Parrot and Chodzko, as of the ark itself. We remembered the pletures we had seen in our nursery books, which represented this mountain top covered with green grass, and Noah stepping out of the ark, in the bright, warm sunshine, before the receding waves; and now we looked around and saw this very spot covered with perpetual snow. Nor did we see any evidence whatever of a former existing crater, except, perhaps, the snow-filled depression we have just mentioned. There was nothing about this perpetual snow field, and the freezing atmosphere that was chilling us to the bone, to remind us that we were on top of an extinct voicano that once trembled with the convuisions of subterranean heat.

"The view from this towering height was immeasurably extensive, and almost too not interested in anything he might find

S GUARDIAN OF THE INTERests of minor children, conservator of estates, executor of wills, receiver, assignee or agent to any extent, the INDIANA TRUST COM-PANY offers its services.

It may be consulted in this behalf

at any time. Its facilities, the advantages it has from its corporate existence, its opportunities, its experience, its force derived from a constant devotion to and prosecution of this kind of business, together with its great financial responsibility - amounting in stock and liability of stockholders to \$2,000,000-make a sum of inducement and benefit that all people needing such services should be aware of.

OFFICE-23 S. Meridian.

Capital, \$1,000,000

LIGHT DAY SATURDA

TOTAL SALES OF STOCKS WERE SMALL AND PRICES WEAK.

Sugar Trust Shares Fell Off Under Free Selling-Wheat and Corn at Indianapolis Declined.

At New York, Saturday, money on call was easy at 1 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3@41/2 per cent. Sterling exchange was firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4.88\\@4.89\ for demand and at \$4.871/2 for sixty days; posted rates, \$4.881/2@4.90; commercial bills,

certificates, 64@65c. Bar silver closed at 62%c per ounce; at London, 28%d. The New York weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

increase..... Circulation, decrease...... 30,100

The banks now hold \$76,918,250 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent. rule. The exports of specie for the week were: Gold, \$7,400,623; silver, \$485,780. The imports for the week were: General merchandise, \$5,762,996; dry goods, \$867,242; gold, \$101,129; silver, \$2,289. Total sales of stocks Saturday were only

66,382 shares. The stock market was quiet and without important feature outside of Sugar, which was fairly active. In this stock a brisk selling movement was inaugurated on reports from Washington to the effect that there is a prospect that the tariff bill will be modified to the injury of the American Refining Company. The shares opened % lower and gradually declined until a loss of 2 per cent. had been established. The preferred stock fell off 11/4. In the general market, which was dull, little was done except in Chicago Gas and St. Paul. London was not in the market, but business was practically confined to local traders. The speculation was heavy in the final dealings and the market closed rather weak for a majority of the list. Chicago Gas was in good request at the opening, selling up 1 per cent, to 7%, but sagged off in the general depression toward the close % per cent. An advance was made in Rubber of 2½. The result of the week's trading has been a general appreciation in values, but some few shares show a decline with the final sales of the week previous, notably Sugar, which is down 21/2. New York, Chicago & St. Louis first preferred has declined 2; Louisville & New Albany preferred, 24: Evansville & Terre Haute and Great Northern preferred, 3, and Westinghouse assenting, 54 per cent. Among the nore prominent advances are: Distilling and Burlington, 1%; Rock Island, 1%; Chicago Gas, 1%; United States Leather preferred, St. Paul and Northwestern, 2; C., C., C. & st. L., 24; Rubber preferred. 2½; General Electric, 25; Cotton Oil, 3½; Cotton Oil preferred, 3%; Tobacco, 3½, and New York, New Haven & Hartford, 5%

The bond market Saturday was generally heavy and declines were noted. The principal changes on the week are: Declines-Union Pacific collateral trust sixes, 12; Union Pacific Denver & Gulf firsts, 4; Denver & Gulf sixes of 1899, 31/4; Kansas Pacific consols and Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern first trust receipts, 5, and Balti-more & Ohio consol fives of 1898, 3 per cent. Advances-Alton & Terre Haute divisional bonds, 10; Georgia Pacific firsts, 6%; Wabash debentures, series B, 6; Louisville & New Albany consols and Oregon Improvement fives, each 3 per cent. Government bonds were firm. State bonds The following table, prepared by James E. Berry, Room 16, Board of Trade, shows the

Open- High- Low- Clos-

range of quotations:

	A CONTRACT OF STREET OF ST	Ohen-7	ALES HAT	LOW-	CIOS-
۱		ing.		est.	ing.
۱	Adams Express				150
ı	Alton & Terre Haute				30
۱	Alton & T. H. pref				156
ı	American Express				110
ı	Atchison	77/0	71/8	73%	73/4
۱	Baltimore & Ohio	73	73	73	73
۱	Canada Pacific				631/4
ı	Canada Southern				50
Į	Central Pacific				131/2
ı	Chesapeake & Ohio				17%
١	Chicago & Alton				139
ı	C., B. & Q	791/4	791/4	78%	78%
ı	C., B. & Q C. & E. I. pref		****	****	92
ı	Chicago Gas	76%	77%	76%	773%
ı	C., C., C. & St. L		****		371/2
ı	Cotton Oll		****		28%
ı	Delaware & Hudson.		****	****	130
ı	D., L. & W Dis. & C. F. Co		1111		1601/8
ı	Dis. & C. F. Co	25 1/3	25%	25%	25%
ı	Edison Gen. Elec	3814	381/4	37%	38
ı	Erie		****	••••	14%
ı	Erie pref		****	****	281/2
ı	Fort Wayne				150
ı	Great Northern pref				100
۱	Hocking Valley		****		18%
۱	Illinois Central				91
ı	Lake Erie & W		****	****	141/4
ı	Lake Erie & W. pre	f			65%
N	Lake Shore	132	132	132	132
ı	Lead Trust	401/2	405%	39%	39%
ı	Louisville & Nashvil	le 451/2	451/2	451/2	451/2
ı	Louisville & N. A				61/2
١	Manhattan	1151/2	116	1151/2	116
J	Michigan Central		****	****	95
ı	Missouri Pacific National Cordage	28%	28%	28	2814
J	National Cordage	24/4	24%		241/2
١	National Cordage pr	er			45
Ø	New Jersey Central.				107
H	New York Central N. Y. & N. E	0017	0000	****	98%
ı	N. Y. & N. E	381/2	9814	981/2	981/2
	Northern Pacific				41/6
ø	Northern Pacific pre	1009/		16%	1678
Ø	Northwestern	103%		109%	1091/4
	Northwestern pref	*** ****	****	****	1421/2
	Pacific Mail		****		141/2
	Peoria, D. & E			****	4
	Pullman Palace		3.000	****	163
	Reading		171/8	17	171/4
	Rock Island	611	691/4	691/6	691/4
	St. Paul	0174	611/4	60%	60%
	St. Paul pref	101	101	100	119
	Sugar Refinery		104	102	102
	U. S. Express	*** ****		****	50
	Wabash, St. L. & F	1000	427	****	71/8 15%
	W., St. L. & P. pret	10/8	15%	15%	15 /8
	Wells-Fargo Expres		9517	047/	122
	Western Union U. S. Fours, reg		3078	01/3	851/8
			****		112%
	U. S. Fours, coup			****	11414

Saturday's Bank Clearings. At St. Louis—Money dull at 5@7 per cent. Exchange on New York, 90c premium bid. Clearings, \$3,523,582; this week, \$21,864,491; last week, \$19,880,681; corresponding week 1893, \$24,816,101. Balances, \$698,586; this week, \$2,673,934; last week, \$3,658,926; corresponding week last year, \$3,053,061.

At Chicago—Clearings, \$13,706,000; total for week, \$85,853,000; corresponding week last year, \$95,545,000. Foreign exchange dull. Sterling exchange, actual, \$4.8734@4.8934. New York exchange, 65c premium. Money steady at 334@6 per cent.

At New Orleans—Clearings, \$952,815.

At Memphis—New York exchange selling at \$1 premium. Clearings, \$603,591; balances, \$182,533.

At New York-Clearings, \$71,862,852; balances, \$3,154,552; for the week, \$436,227,827; balances, \$23,247,959.

At Boston-Clearings, \$12,162,603; balances, \$1,214,803; for the week, \$74,253,463; balances, At Philadelphia—Clearings, \$7,724,554; balances, \$1,374,928; for the week, \$52,945,042; balances, \$8,230,725. balances, \$8,230,725.

At Baltimore -- Clearings, \$3,315,227; balances, \$691,258; for the week, \$14,289,656; bal-

\$2,277,200; for the week, \$13,267,250; same week last year, \$13,246,300.

LOCAL GRAIN AND PRODUCE. Trade of the Week Unsatisfactory, but Priecs Steady.

Out of the six days of the week ending June 9 in two days trade reached a very satisfactory volume, while in the other four it was disappointing. In prices fluctuations were few, except on Commission row, where prices usually vary with the receipts and the demand, so far as fruits and vegetables are concerned. Eggs and poultry are both firm, eggs being 1/2c higher than a week ago. Butter is still a drug in the market, unless a really choice article. The hide market is rather tame. Leather dealers report a fair trade. Grocers are having a fair trade, but not as good as in May. The cool weather of last week was a cold blanket on dry goods and the millinery houses. Flour is in fair demand, the Indianapolis mills turning out more now than ir the corresponding period last year. The offerings of wool are large, notwithstanding the low prices. Provisions are in good request, prices ranging as for some time past.

The activity of Friday was felt Saturday, but prices on wheat and corn went off 1/2c and oats advanced 1/2c. Track bids ruled as follows: ruled as follows:
Wheat—No. 2 red, 53½c; No. 3 red, 49½c; rejected, 40@50c; wagon wheat, 52c.
Corn—No. 1 white 41½c; No. 2 white, 41½c; No. 3 white, 41c for one color, 41c for grade; No. 4 white, 37c; No. 2 white mixed, 40½c; No. 3 white mixed, 40½c; No. 4 white mixed, 36½c; No. 2 yellow, 40½c; No. 3 yellow, 40½c; No. 4 yellow; 36¾c; No. 2 mixed, 40½c; No. 3 mixed, 37½c; No. 4 mixed, 37c; ear corn, 41c.
Oats—No. 2 white, 42c; No. 3 white, 41c; No. 2 mixed, 40½c; No. 3 mixed, 38¼c; rejected, 35@37c.

Rye-No. 2, 52c for car lots; 45c for wagon Hay-Choice timothy, \$11; No. 1, \$10.50 No. 2, \$9.50; No. 1 prairie, \$6.50; mixed, \$8; clover, \$7@7.50 per ton. Poultry and Other Produce.

(Prices Paid by Shippers.) Poultry—Hens, 6c per lb; spring chickens, 1894, 12@15c; turkeys, toms, 3c per lb; hens, 5c per lb; ducks, 6c per lb; geese, \$4 per doz for choice. Eggs-Shippers paying 9c. Butter-Choice, 6@8c; common, 2@4c.

Honey-16@18c. Feathers-Prime geese, 30@32c per 1b mixed duck, 20c per lb. Beeswax-20c for yellow; 15c for dark.
Wool-Medium unwashed, 13c; Cotswold
and coarse combing, 11@12c; tub-washed,
16@22c; burry and unmerchantable, 5@10c HIDES, TALLOW, ETC.

Tallow-No. 1 tallow, 41/2c; No. 2 yellow, Grease-White, 4/2c; yellow, 31/2c; brown Bones-Dry, \$12@13 per ton. Hides-No. 1 green hides, 2½c; No. 1 G. S. hides, 3½c; No. 2 G. S. ides, 2½c; No. 1 calf hides, 5c; No. 2 calf hides, 3½c.

THE JOBBING TRADE. (The quotations given below are the selling Canned Goods.

Peaches—Standard 3-pound, \$1.85@2; 3-pound seconds, \$1.65@1.70; 3-pound pie, \$1.15@1.20; California standard, \$2.25@2.50; Caliseconds, \$1.85@2. Miscellaneous Blackberries, 2-pound, 90@95c; raspberries, 2-pound, \$1.25@1.35; pineapple, standard, 2-pound, \$1.25@1.35; choice, \$2@2.25; cove oysters, 1-pound full weight, 90@95c; light, 65@70c; 2-pound full, \$1.80@1.90; light, \$1.10@ 1.20; string beans, 85@95c; Lima beans, \$1. @1.30; peas, marrowfat, \$1.10@1.20; early June, \$1.25@1.50; lobsters, \$1.85@2; red cherries, \$1.20@1.25; strawberries, \$1.20@1.30; sal-mon (lbs), \$1.45@2.20; 3-pound tomatoes, \$1.05

Candies and Nuts. Candies-Stick, 6½c per lb; common mixed 6½c; G. A. R. mixed, 7½c; Banner mixed 10c; cream mixed, 10c; old-time mixed, 7½c Nuts-Soft-shelled almonds, 18c; English walnuts, 15c; Brazil nuts, 12c; filberts, 11c; peanuts, roasted, 7@8c; mixed nuts, 14c. Dried Fruits.

Figs-Layer, 14@15c per fb.
Peaches-Common sun-dried, 8@10c per
fb; California, 14@15c; California fancy, 15 Apricots-Evaporated, 16@18c. Prunes-California, 7@12c per lb.

Currants-3%24c per Ib. Raisins-Loose Muscatel, \$1.10@1.25 per box; London layer, \$1.25@1.35 per box; Valencia, 8@8½c per 1b; layer, 9@10c. Coal and Coke.

Anthracite coal, all sizes, \$7.50 per Pittsburg and Raymond City, \$4.25 per ton Jackson, \$4.25; block, \$3.25; Island City, \$3; Blossburg and English cannel, \$5. All nut coals 50c below above quotations. Coke-Connellsville, \$3.75 per load; crushed, \$3.25 per load; lump, \$3 per load.

Alcohol, \$2.17@2.30; asafetida, 40c; alum @5c; camphor, 60@65c; cochineal, chloroform, 60@65c; copperas, bris, 85c@\$1 cream tartar, pure, 26@28c; indigo, 65@80c licorice, Calab., genuine, 30@40c; magnesia, carb., 2-oz, 25@35c; morphine, P. & W., per oz, \$2.50; madder, 14@16c; oil, castor, per gal, \$1.28@1.30; oil, beragmot, per lb, \$3.25; opium, \$3.25; quinine, P. & W., per oz. 35@ balsam copalba, 60@65c; soap, castile, 12@16c; soda bicarb., 44@6c; salts, Ep-4@5c; sulphur, flour, 5@6c; saltpeter, 8@20c; turpentine, 36@40c; glycerine, 14@20c iodide potassium, \$3@3.10; bromide potas-40@45c; chlorate potash, 20c; borax, 12@14c; cinchonida, 12@15c; carbolic acid.

Oils-Linseed, 51@54c per gal; coal oil, legal test, 7@14c; bank, 40c; best straits, 50c; Labrador, 60c; West Virginia lubricating, 20@30c; miners', 45c. Lard oils-Winter strained, in bris, 75c per gal; in half barrels, 3c per gal extra.

Dry Goods. Bleached Sheetings-Androscoggin L. 6c; Bleached Sheetings—Androscoggin L. 6c;
Berkeley, No. 60, 8c; Cabot, 6½c; Capital,
5½c; Cumberland, 6¾c; Dwight Anchor,
7¾c; Fruit of Loom, 7½c; Farwell, 7c;
Fitchville, 6½c; Full Width, 5½c; Gilt Edge,
5½c; Gilded Age, 7c; Hill, 7c; Hope, 6½c;
Linwood, 7½c; Lonsdale, 7½c; Lonsdale Cambric, 10c; Masonville, 7½c; Peabody, 5¾c; Pride of the West, 11½c; Quinebaugh, 6½c; Star of the Nation, 6c; Ten Strike, 5½c Pepperell, 9-4, 18c; Pepperell, 10-4, 20c; Androscoggin, 9-4, 20½c; Androscoggin, 10-4,

Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 6½c; Argyle, 5½c; Boott C, 4¾c; Buck's Head, 6c; Clifton CCC, 5½c; Constitution, 40-inch, 7½c; Carlisle, 40-inch, 7c; Dwight Star, 7½c; Great Falls E, 6c; Great Falls J, 5c; Hill Fine, 7c; Indian Head, 6½c; Lawrence LL, 4½c; Lockwood B, 5½c; Pepperell R, 5¾c; Pepperell E, 6¼c; Pepperell, 9-4, 16c; Pepperell, 10-4, 18c; Androscoggin, 9-4, 18½c; Androscoggin, 10-4, 20½c.

Prints—Allen dress stives, 4¾c; Allen's

Androscoggin, 10-4, 201/2c.

Prints—Allen dress stlyes, 4%c; Allen's staples, 4%c; Allen TR, 5c; Allen robes, 5½c; American indigo, 4½c; Arnold LLC, 7½c; Cocheco fancy, 5c; Cocheco madders, 4%c; Hamilton fancy, 5½c; Manchester fancy, 5½c; Merrimac fancy, 5½c; Merrimac pinks and purples, 6c; Pacific fancy, 5½c; Pacific robes, 6c; Pacific mourning, 5½c; Simpson Eddystone, 5½c; Simpson Berlin solids, 5½c; Simpson's oil finish, 6c; Simpson's grays, 5½c; Simpson's mournings, 5½c.

ings, 5½c.
Ginghams—Amoskeag staples, 5½c; Amoskeag Persian Dress, 6½c; Bates Warwick Dress, 6½c; Johnson BF Francis, 8½c; Lancaster, 5½c; Lancaster Normandies, 6½c; Carrolton, 4¾c; Renfrew Dress, 7½c; Whittenton Heather, 6½c; Calcutta Dress styles, Kidfinished Cambrics—Edwards, 4c; Warren, 3%c; Slater, 3%c; Genesee, 3%c.
Tickings—Amoskeag, ACA, 12c; Conestoga, BF, Loc; Cordis, 140, 13½c; Cordis, FT, 12%c; Cordis, ACE, 12½c; Hamilton, awning, 10c; Kimono Fancy, 17c; Lenox Fancy, 18c: Methuen, AA, 12c; Oakland, AF, 6c; Portsmouth, 11c; Susquehanna, 13c; Shetucket, SW, 7½c; Shetucket F, 8c; Swift River, 5%c.

Swift River, 51/2c.
Grain Bags—Amoskeag, \$13.50; American, \$13.50; Franklinville, \$16.50; Harmony, \$13.50; Stark, \$17.50. Sugars—Hard sugars, 44,65%c; confectioners' A, 4@4%c; off A, 4@4%c; A, 3%@4c; extra C, 2%@3%c; yellow C, 3@4c; dark yel-

low, 3@33%c.
Coffee—Good, 201/@21c; prime, 22@23c; strictly prime, 24@26c; fancy green and yellow, 26@27c; ordinary Java, 29@30c; old government Java, 32@33c; roasted, 1-pound packages, 23%c.
Molasses and Syrups—New Orleans molasses, fair to prime, 30@40c; choice, 40@45c; syrups 20@25c. syrups, 20@25c.
Spices—Pepper, 16@18c; allspice, 12@15c; cloves, 20@25c; cassia, 10@12c; nutmegs, 70@80c per pound.
Rice—Louisiana, 4½@5½c; Carolina, 4¾@ Honey-New York stock, 1-pound sections, 16@18c per lb. Beans-Choice hand-picked navy, \$2.10@2.20 per bu; medium hand-picked, \$2@2.10; limas,

Shot—\$1.15@1.20 per bag for drop. Lead—61.207c for pressed bars. Twine—Hemp, 12@18c per lb; wool, 8@10c; flax, 20@30c; paper, 15c; jute, 12@15c; cotton, Wooden Dishes—No. 1, per 1,000, \$2.20; No. 2, \$2.50; No. 3, \$2.80; No. 5, \$3.50.

Flour Sacks (paper)—Plain, 1-32 brl, per 1,000, \$3.50; 1-16 brl, \$5; % brl, \$8; ¼ brl, \$16; No. 2 drab, plain, 1-32 brl, per 1,000, \$4.25; 1-16, \$6.50; ¼, \$10; ½, \$20; No. 1 cream, plain, 1-32, per 1,000, \$7; 1-16, \$8.75; ½, \$14.50; ¼, \$28.50. Extra charge for printing.

Woodenware—No. 1 tubs, \$6.50@7; No. 2

Salt—In car lots, 90@95c; small lots, \$1@

double washboards, \$2,25@2.75; con washboards, \$1.50@1.85; clothes pins, 5 Iron and Steel.

Bar iron, 1.50@1.60c; horseshoe bar, 2%@ 3c; nail rod, 6c; plow slabs, 3c; American cast steel, 8c; tire steel, 2%@3c; spring steel, 4%@5c.

Straight grades, \$2.50@2.75; fancy grades, \$2.75@3; patent flour, \$3.25@3.75; low grades, Nails and Horseshoes. Steel cut nails, \$1.25; wire pails, \$1.25 rates; horseshoes, per keg, \$3.75; mule shoes, per keg, \$4.75; horse nails, \$4@5.

Leather. Leather-Oak sole, 28@38c; hemlock sol 22@28c; harness, 26@38c; skirting, 31@32c; single strap, 41c; black bridle, per doz., \$60@95; fair bridle, \$60@78 per doz; city kip, 55@75c; French kip, 85c@\$1.10; city calf-skins, 85c@\$1; French calfskins, \$1@1.80.

Produce, Fruits and Vegetables. Oranges-Messinas, 200 to a box, \$3.50. Oranges—Messinas, 200 to a box, \$3.50.
Cherries—\$3@3.50 per case of 24 quarts;
California, \$1.65@1.70 per 10-pound box.
Gooseberries—\$5@5.50 per stand.
String Beans—Mobile round bean, \$1@
1.25; flat, \$1 per bu.
New Peas—75c@\$1 per bu.
Cabbage—Baltimore, \$1.75@2 per crate;
early York, \$1.75@2.
Sweet Potatoes—New, \$3.50@4 per brl.
Florida Pineapples—Medium, \$1 per doz;
extra size, \$2.

extra size, \$2. Bananas-\$1.25@1.75 per bunch, according to size and quality. Cheese-New York full cream, 12@140 skims, 5@7c per lb. Onions—\$3.50@4 per brl; Egyptian, \$1.75 per bu. Potatoes-From car, 95c@\$1 per bu; from store, \$1@1.10 per bu. Cucumbers-25c per doz New Irish Potatoes-\$3@4 per brl, accord-

Strawberries-Choice, \$3@3.50 per case of Tomatoes-\$2@2.50, six-basket crate. Clover-Choice recleaned, 60-1b, \$5.50@6.75 prime, \$5.75@6; English, choice, \$5.75; prime, \$5.75@6; Alsike, choice, \$8.25@8.75; Alfalfa, choice, \$5.35@5.55. Timothy, 45-lb bu, choice

\$2@2.15; strictly prime, \$2@2.10. Blue grass, fancy, 14-lb, \$1.15@1.30; extra clean, \$5@90c. Orchard grass, extra, \$1.65@1.75. Red top, choice, 55@65c; extra clean, 38@40c. English bluegrass, 24-lb bu, \$2.75@2.85. Tinners' Supplies.

Best brand charcoal tin IC, 10x14, 14x20, 12x12, \$6.75@7; IX, 10x14, 14x20, 12x12, \$8.50@9; IC, 14x20, roofing tin, \$5.75@6; IC, 20x28, \$11.50@12; block tin, in pigs, 25c; in bars, 27c. Iron—27 B iron, 3c; C iron, 4c; galvanized, 70 per cent. discount. Sheet zinc, 5½@6c. Copper bottoms, 20c. Planished copper, 24c. Solder, 15@16c. MRS. RAPHAEL'S QUADRUPLETS.

An Unusual Incident in the Medical Profession. New York Advertiser.

Samuel Raphael, of No. 356 Christopher street, Brooklyn, has had some remarkable experiences during the past few days, alto-gether in a way that did not concern any one but himself and his wife, a midwife and a few doctors. It was entirely a domestic affair, and when the trouble was over the population of that section of the Twenty-sixth ward of the city over the bridge had Mr. Raphael works in a Thadford-avenue shirt factory, and it was there that a mes-senger found him on Sunday. "Mr. Raphael," said the messenger, "you are wanted at home." "What is the matter?" asked Mr. Raphael in some alarm. The messenger, who is a young woman, blushed and said that she did not know, but that Mrs. Teidlebaum would like to As everyone in that neighborhood knows that Mrs. Teidlebaum is a midwife, the situation explained itself, so to speak, and Mr. Raphael .accompanied his obliging young neighbor to No. 356 Christopher

"Is it a boy or a girl, Sammy?" was question fired at the happy father from all parts of the shop when he went to work on Monday.

"It's a boy," was Samuel's reply; "quite a little boy, but very lively." Exactly at noon on Monday Esther Meyer, the same obliging neighbor, entered the store again, and with blushes twice as deep as on Sunday informed Mr. Raphael that Mrs. Teidlebaum wanted

"Why," he said, "what is the matter? Is Sarah not well?" "She is very well," stammered Esther, "but-but"-and her voice fell to a whisper, "it is a little baby girl this time."

The men in the shop smiled, for Esther's whisper was distinct, and the women looked intensely interested. Mr. Raphael accompanied the young woman once more and on Tuesday returned once more to his work, not quite so joyous as on Monday, for affairs in "Brownsville" are dull just now and shirtmakers are working half time On Tuesday morning, soon after Mr Raphael had composed himself to work. messenger came in and said that Dr. Kauffman would like to see him at home "Why," he exclaimed in alarm, "what is

the matter? Is my wife ill?" "It isn't that," said the messenger, a lac of fourteen, "but there are two more twins in the house—two little beys."
"Holy Father Abraham!" cried Raphael, jumping to his feet, "you don't mean to say-here, come along!" When Mr. Raphael reached home he found that what the lad had told him was quite true, but that the last little arrivals

"It is very singular," said Dr. Israel Kauffman, of Stone avenue, near Belmont, to a reporter of the Morning Advertiser, who had heard the news and went to see him about the affair, "for, though twins are of almost daily occurrence in the Hebrew district, quadruplets have been hitherto unknown. And, again, the fact of such time elapsing between births is most extraordinary. The two living children are doing well, and I think will live, and Mrs. Raphael is as well as could be expected under the peculiar circumstances."

HUSTLER FROM THE FAR WEST. Congressman Caminetti's Wife Able to Outwork Most of the Men.

Chicago Herald. Leaders in congressional and fashionable circles at the national capital are fond of pointing to the wife of Congressman Caminetti, of California, as an illustration of what a woman can do when she will. The Congressman did not seem to be out of the ordinary run of his colleagues when he appeared at Washington first, except that he enjoyed the distinction of being the first native-born Californian to represent the Golden State in the House of Representatives. Before long, however, it began to be noticed that he had a way of gaining his point, and the discovery was almost simultaneously made that to his wife was due much of the credit for his success. Mrs. what a woman can do when she will. The due much of the credit for his success. Mrs. Caminetti is a rather good-looking young woman, with dark hair and eyes, vivacious, woman, with dark hair and eyes, vivacious, popular and apparently never with an unoccupied minute of waking time. There is an odd story about her first meeting with her husband. Some years ago he delivered a Fourth of July oration at the place where his future wife lived. She was present, and at the close of his address, misled by the foreign sound of his name, remarked that the speaker was eloquent, but that she thought that an American-born marked that the speaker was eloquent, but that she thought that an American-born should have been selected to deliver the address. Shortly afterward she and her future husband were introduced, and he informed her that he had been born in California. This predisposed the young lady in his favor, and before long they were engaged to be married. Mr. Caminetti was then district attorney for Amador county. Later he was elected to the Assembly, in which he introduced and had passed what is known as the Caminetti school bill. This measure is said to have been drawn up by his wife, who was at one time a schoolteacher. When they arrived in Washington Mrs. Caminetti took complete charge of his congressional correspondence, answering most of the letters herself. More than once, when some question of patronage has ing most of the letters herself. More than once, when some question of patronage has come up, Mrs. Caminetti has had it settled satisfactorily before slow-going Californians had begun to stir themselves about it. Though much of her time is otherwise occupied, Mrs. Caminetti overlooks not the smallest social duty. It is said of her that in one day last season she spent the forenoon attending to correspondence and in the hours between 3 and 6 made thirty calls and looked in at four teas.

The Dear, Good Women.

Philadelphia Times.

The Woman's Branch of the S. P. C. A. has issued a request that shopkeepers and other people of this city keep vessels of water at their doors during the summer for the refreshment of dogs. The ladies claim that since the city has adopted underground drainage nearly everywhere there is but little running water to be found in the gutters, and in the hot weather, without even gutter water to drink, there is great danger of many dogs going mad. To prevent this, as well as for reasons less selfish, the ladies urge the people to give the dogs a chance. A pail of water set before the door every day is not much trouble, and yet it may save many a panting, strangling dog from death. Philadelphia Times.

Hardware.

In the use of rubber tires it must be carefully borne in mind that no varnish, oil or grease should be allowed to touch them. Oil is an enemy to rubber, and it cannot be used in connection with the latter. Care in this respect should be had in applying the oil to bearings.

The United States, 283,311 bags, against 443,644 last year.

Sugar—Raw market strong; fair refining, 2%c; centrifugal, 96 test, 2%c bid; sales, none. Refined firm; No. 6, 3½041-16c; No. 9, 3½ test. 2%c bid; sales, none. Refined firm; No. 6, 3½041-16c; No. 9, 3½ test. 2%c bid; sales, none. Refined firm; No. 6, 3½041-16c; No. 9, 3½ test. 2%c bid; sales, none. Refined firm; No. 6, 3½041-16c; No. 9, 3½ test. 2%c bid; sales, none. Refined firm; No. 6, 3½041-16c; No. 9, 3½ test. 2%c bid; sales, none. Refined firm; No. 6, 3½041-16c; No. 9, 3½ test. 2%c bid; sales, none. Refined firm; No. 6, 3½041-16c; No. 9, 3½ test. 2%c bid; sales, none. Refined firm; No. 6, 3½041-16c; No. 9, 3½ test. 2%c bid; sales, none. Refined firm; No. 6, 3½041-16c; No. 9, 3½ test. 2%c bid; sales, none. Refined firm; No. 6, 3½041-16c; No. 9, 3½ test. 2%c bid; sales, none. Refined firm; No. 6, 3½041-16c; No. 9, 3½ test. 2%c bid; sales, none. Refined firm; No. 6, 3½041-16c; No. 9, 3½ test. 2%c bid; sales, none. Refined firm; No. 6, 3½041-16c; No. 9, 3½ test. 2%c bid; sales, none. Refined firm; No. 6, 3½041-16c; No. 9, 3½ test. 2%c bid; sales, none. Refined firm; No. 6, 3½041-16c; No. 9, 3½ test. 2%c bid; sales, none. Refined firm; No. 6, 3½041-16c; No. 9, 3½ test. 2%c bid; sales, none. Refined firm; No. 6, 3½06; No. 9, 3½ test. 2%c bid; sales, none. Refined firm; No. 6, 3½06; No. 9, 3½ test. 2%c bid; sales, none. Refined firm; No. 6, 3½06; No. 9, 3½ test. 2%c bid; sales, none. Refined firm; No. 6, 3½06; No. 9, 3½ test. 2%c bid; sales, none. Refined firm; No. 6, 3½06; No. 9, 3½06; No. 10, 3½06; No. 10,

REACTION IN WHEAT

DROUGHT BREAKING UP AND LONGS SELLING CAUSED DECLINE.

Pardridge Continued Buying Near the Bottom Prices-Other Cereals and Provisions Lower.

CHICAGO, June 9.-The ardor of bulls in wheat was dampened by rain in the West to-day and July closed 14c lower than yesterday. Trade was heavy and realizing general. July corn closed 11/3c lower, July oats 14c lower and provisions slightly lower all around.

In wheat there was an active market, with prices covering %@ic range. There was free selling by most all the large commission houses, who offered large quantities from the start, and on the decline which followed, Pardridge, who was credited with covering toward the close of yesterday's session, was by far the largest buyer. The principal factor in creating the increased selling was the improved weather conditions both in the West and Northwest. The weather showed that the drought through Kansas, Nebraska and the Northwest has been broken. Cables were a little disappointing. Longs sold freely, taking their profits, and room traders followed suit, buying in at the decline. July opened %c lower, at 59%c, and declined with few reactions, finishing only 4c from the bot-

Corn was active and lower within a 10 116c range. The weakness was due to rains in the West and the action of wheat. Oats were active, and after an irregular decline of %@14c closed near the bottom. The market was weak on favorable weather and the action of wheat and corn.

Provisions were extremely dull and slightly lower on the break in wheat. Compared with last night July pork is 5c lower, July lard .05c lower and July ribs .05c lower. Freights were slow, being 1%c for corn to Buffalo bid and 1%c asked. Estimated receipts for Monday are: Wheat, 26 cars; corn, 300 cars; oats, 150 cars; hogs, 36,000 head; hogs next week, 150,000 head. Leading futures ranged as follows:

Open- High- Low- Clos-Articles. ing. ing. est. est. Wheat-June Corn-June \*\*\*\* .... .... \$11.95 \$11.90 Pork-July ....\$11.95 Sept ..... 12.07½ 12.07½ 12.00 Lard—June .... \*\*\*\*\* S'ribs-July .... Sept ..... 6.171/2 6.174 Cash quotations were as follows. Flour -Winter straights, \$2.40@2.60; winter patents \$2.40@2.90; spring straights, \$2.20@2.70

ents, \$2.40@2.90; spring straights, \$2.20@2.70 spring patents, \$3.10@3.60; bakers, \$1.70@2 No. 2 spring wheat, 57%c; No. 3 spring No. 2 spring wheat, 57%c; No. 3 spring wheat nominal; No. 2 red, 57%c; No. corn, 39%c; No. 2 yellow corn, 40%c; No. oats, 40c; No. 2 white, 42@42½c; No. 3 white, 40½@41c; No. 2 rye, 49½c; No. 2 bariey nominal; No. 3, 50@55c; No. 4, 50@53c; No. 1 nominal; No. 3, 50@55c; No. 4, 50@53c; No. 1 flaxseed, \$1.32; prime timothy seed, \$4.25; mess pork per brl, \$11.95@11.97½; lard per pound, 6.60@6.62½c; short rib sides (loose), 6.27½@6.30; dry-salted shoulders (boxed), 5.62½@5.87½c; short clear sides (boxed), 6.50 @6.75c; whisky, distillers' filnished goods per gallon, \$1.15. On the Produce Exchange, to-day, the butter market was firm; creamery, 15@17c dairy, 11@15c. Eggs firm; strictly fresh, 11c.
Receipts—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 11,000
bu; corn, 139,000 bu; oats, 188,000 bu; rye,
6,000 bu; barley, 4,000 bu. Shipments—Flour,
12,000 brls; wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 288,000 bu; oats, 268,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

### AT NEW YORK.

Ruling Prices in Produce at the Senboard's Commercial Metropolis. NEW YORK, June 9.-Flour-Receipts, 27,200 brls; exports, 16,900 brls; sales, 18,050 packages; market steady but quieter; buyers holding off; exports quiet city mill patents, \$4.05@4.30; ter patents, \$3.25@3.35; city mill clears \$3.55@3.60; winter straights, \$2.60@2.95; Min nesota patents, \$3.40@2.85; winter extras, \$ @2.50; Minnesota bakers, \$2.10@3.40; winter low grades, \$1.60@2.05; spring low grades, \$1.60@1.85; spring extras, \$1.80@2.30. Southern flour steady; sales, 750 packages; common to fair extras, \$2@2.80; good to choice extras, \$2.60@3.50.

Rye flour quiet but firm; sales, 400 packages; superfine, \$2.70@2.85; fancy \$2.85@3.06 Buckwheat flour nominal. Buckwheat dull at 68@75c. Corn meal quiet; sales, 200 brls yellow Western, \$2.65@2.70; Brandywine, \$2.70. Rye nominal; State, 58c; Jersey, 526 53c. Barley nominal. Barley malt quiet; Western, 67@80c; Canada, 90@95c; sixrowed, 83@85c.

Wheat-Receipts, 31,800 bu; exports, 73,000 bu; sales, 6,885,000 bu futures, 8,000 bu spot. The spot market was dull; No. 2 red, in store and elevator, 61c; afloat, canal, 614c f. o. b., affoat, 621/c; No. 1 Northern, 691/c. in elevator, 69%c delivered; No. 1 hard, 70%c, delivered. Options opened weak on heavy local liquidation owing to rains West and talk about better government report. Cables were strong, English houses buying. In the late morning trade was quiet and variations small, the close being at %c net decline; June closed at 6lc; July, 611/2@62%c, closing at 61%c; August, December, 67%@

64%c, closing at 64%c; 683-16c, closing at 67%c. Corn-Receipts, 111,300 bu; exports, 28,100 bu; sales, 845,000 bu futures, 120,000 bu spot. Spot market quieter; No. 2, 45¼ in elevator, 45@45¼c afloat. Option market opened steady but immediately broke with wheat, rains West and predictions of more moisrains West and predictions of more moisture to-night, and closed at %c net decline. June closed at 44%c; July, 44% 945%c, closing at 45%c; August, 45% 946%c, closing at 45%c; September, 46@46%c, closing at 46%c.

Oats — Receipts, 136,500 bu; exports, 2,500 bu; sales, 45,000 bu futures, 14,000 bu spot. Spot market dull; No. 2, 48c; No. 2 delivered, 49c; No. 2 white, 48%c; No. 3 white, 47%c; track mixed Western, 49%c; track white Western, 49%51c; track white State, 49%51c. Option market sold off sharply on 49@51c. Option market sold off sharply on the rains and sympathy with wheat and corn and closed 4@4c lower; June closed at 46½c; July, 44½@45c, closing at 45c; August closed at 37c; September, closed at 34c. Hay steady; shipping, 60@65c; good to choice, 70@87½c. Hops—The market was quiet; State, common to choice, 9@16c; Pacific coast, 12@17c.

Hides quiet; wet salted New Orleans selected, 45 to 65 lbs, 4½@47½c; Texas selected, 35 to 50 lbs, 4@5c; Buenos Ayres dry, 20 to 24 lbs, 10½@11c; Texas dry, 24 to 30 lbs, 5½c.

Leather dull; hemiock sole, Buenos Ayres, light to heavy relights 15@18c

Beef quiet; family, \$10.50@12.50; extra mess, \$8; beef hams, \$17.50@18; city extra India mess, \$17@20. Cut meats steady; pickled bellies, 6%@7c; pickled shoulders, 5%@5%c; pickled hams, 10¼@10½c. Lard lower; Western steam closed at 7c asked; July, 7c nominal; September, 7.10c nominal. Refined quiet; continent, 7.30c; S. A., 7.80c; compound, 7.40c. Pork dull but steady; new mess, \$13.25@ 13.50; extra prime, \$12.50@13; family, \$13@ 13.50; short-clear, \$13.50@14. Butter firmer; Western dairy, 101/40141/4c; Western creamery, 141/40181/4c; Western factory, 100/131/4c; Elgins, 18c; State dairy, 15/40181/4c; State creamery, 151/40181/4c. Cheese steady; State large, 71/4091/4c; small, 73/4091/4c; part skims, 31/407c; full

light to heavy weights, 15@18c.

Eggs steady; State and Pennsylvania, 1414 @15c; Western fresh, 14c. Receipts, 8,086 packages. Tallow quiet; city, 4 11-16@4% c (\$2 for ackages); country (packages free), 4 13-16

packages); country (packages free), 413-16

4%c, as to quality.

Cotton-seed oil continues inactive; prime crude, nominal; off crude, 26@28c; yellow butter grades, 25c; choice yellow, 33@33%c; prime yellow, 32%c; yellow off grades, 31%c; prime yellow, 32%c; yellow off grades, 31%c; prime yellow, 32%c; yellow off grades, 31%c; prime yellow, 36@37c.

Coffee—Options opened steady at unchanged to 5 points higher, ruled quiet and easier under cables and absence of spot demand, and closed quiet. Sales, 6,750 bags, including: June, 14.65c; July, 14.50c; August, 13.95@14c; September, 12.45@13.50c; October, 13.10@13.15c; December, 12.80@12.85c. Spot coffee—Rio dull and nominal; No. 7, 15%c. Mild quiet; Cordova, 19@19%c; sales, none. Warehouse deliveries yesterday, 7,913 bags; New York stock to-day, 138,290 bags; United States stock, 201,311 bags; afloat for the United States, 82,000 bags; total visible for the United States, 283,311 bags, against 443,-

Rice steady; domestic, fair to extra, 43
6c; Japan, 44,04%;
Molasses steady; New Orleans open kettle, good to choice, 29,38c.

BALTIMORE, June 9.—Flour dull. P. ceipts, 12,088 bris; sales, 575 bris. Wheat u settled and lower; spot, 584,655%c; June 10,000 control of August 514,655%c; September 10,000 control of August 514,655%c; June 10,000 control settled and lower; spot, 594,0554c; July 604,0604c; August, 614,0614c; September 624,0624c; steamer No. 2 red, 564,0564c Receipts, 5,500 bu; shipments, 20,116 bu stock, 511,103 bu; sales, 112,000 bu. Milling wheat, by sample, 57,0604c. Corn steady 454,046c; month, 46c; July, 45c; steamer mixed, 43c. Receipts, 15,857 bu; stock, 123,035 bu; sales, 3,000 bu. Southern corn, by sample, 48,0484c; Southern corn, on grade 48,0484c. Oats firm; No. 2 white Western 49,0494c; No. 2 mixed Western, 464,0474c Receipts, 8,193 bu; stock, 44,723 bu. Rydull; No. 2, 55,056c; stock, 6,690 bu. Hay steady, good to choice timothy, \$14,50615 steady, good to choice timothy, Grain freights quiet; steamer to L per bushel, Wald for June. Suga and active; granulated, 4.14c. Butt and firm; fancy creamery, 1877 imitation, 15@16c; fancy ladle 150 imitation, 15@16c; fancy ladle 15@14c; good ladle, 11@12c; store packed, 10@12c. Egg firm; fresh, 13½@14c. Cheese weak; fanc; New York, 10@10¼c.

### LIVE STOCK.

Cattle Scarce and Quiet-Hogs Active and Lower-Sheep Dull. INDIANAPOLIS, June 9 .- Cattle-No receipts; shipments, 200. But few fresh arrivals. The market was quiet at yester-

day's prices. Veal calves were lower. Exports of heavy weights ......\$4.0064.40 Good to choice shippers.... Fair to medium shippers... Common shippers...... Feeders, 900 to 1,100 lbs.. Stockers, 500 to 800 lbs.... Good to choice heifers .... Fair to medium heifers. Good to choice cows. Fair to medium cows. Veals, good to choice ..... eals, common to medium. Bulls, common to medium..... Bulls, good to choice..... Milkers, good to choice..... Milkers, common to medium......15.00025.00 Hogs-Receipts, 2,500; shipments, 1,800. The

quality was fair. The market opened active at a shade lower prices and closed quiet with all sold. Sheep and Lambs-Receipts, -; ship-

ments, 100. The quality was only fair. The market was dull and lower on all except choice grades. Good to choice sheep and yearlings ..... Fair to medium sheep and year-

Common thin sheep and yearlings.. 2.00@2.30 Bucks, per head...... 2.00@3.50 Spring lambs...... 3.00@4.50 KANSAS CITY, June 9.—Cartle—Receirts, 3,700; shipments, 11,000. Best steady; others weak. Texas steers, \$2.80@4; Texas cows, \$1.50@2.70; beef steers, \$3@4.90; native cows, \$1.50@3.60; stockers and feeders, \$2.55@3.65]

The market was steady to 5c lower. Bulls of sales, \$4.45@4.55; heavies, \$4.50@4.67\\(\frac{1}{2}\); mixed, \$4.45@4.60; York\(\frac{1}{2}\)ers, \$4.55@4.60; pigs, \$4.30@4.50.

Sheep-Receipts, 50; shipments, 400. The market was steady. Hogs-Receipts, 7,200;

LOUISVILLE, June 9 .- Cattle-The mare ket was fairly active and a shade higher on choice heavy cattle; extra shipping, \$4.25; best butchers', \$3.40@3.75; fair to good butchers', \$2.50@3; feeders, \$2.75@8. Hogs-The market was slow at unchan prices; best selling at \$4.55@4.60. Light hos extremely dull. All were sold. Sheep and Lambs-The market was dulf and lower; good to extra shipping sheep, \$2.75@3; fair to good, \$2.25@2.50; extra shipping lambs, \$4.25@4.50; fair to good shipe

ping lambs, \$4@4.25. EAST LIBERTY, June 9 .- Cattle-Receipts fair and market strong; prime, \$ @4.85; good, \$4.40@4.60; fair light steers, \$ @3.50; good fat cows and heifers, \$3@3.50. Hogs—Receipts light; about 3 cars on sale.
The market was 10@15c lower, owing to heavy receipts at Western points; best Philadelphias, \$4.80@4.85; best Yorkers, \$4.75@4.80; common to fair Yorkers, \$4.65@4.70.
Sheep—Supply light. The market was steady at unchanged prices.

CHICAGO, June 9.—The Evening Journal reports: Cattle-Receipts, 200; shipments, 400; no market; unchanged; only a few Texans sold; prime to extra native steer \$4.80@5.10; medium, \$4.80@4.75; others, \$4.80@4.75; 4.10; Texans, \$3@3.50. Hogs-Receipts, 18,000; shipments, 8,000; market unchanged. Rough heavy, \$4.256, 4.50; packers and mixed, \$4.60@4.75; prime neavy and butcher weights, \$4.75@4.85; as sorted light, \$4.50@4.60.\_

EAST BUFFALO, June 9.-Cattle-Re ceipts, 3 cars; market strong and 20@80c higher than last Monday. Prospects good for still higher next Monday. Sales, 1 load of fat cows at \$3.90, one load very common cows at \$3, one load green Ohio steers, 1,000 fbs, at \$4. Hogs-Receipts, 20 ears; market steady to active; medium and heavy, \$4.80@4.301 Yorkers and pigs, \$4.80; all sold. CINCINNATI, June 9.-Hogs-The ma ket was strong at \$4@4.80. Receipts, 7,000, shipments, 1,200. Cattle-The market was steady at \$2.250 4.40. Receipts, 400; shipments, 400.

Sheep—The market was weak at \$1.50@4.

Receipts, 3,300; shipments, 5,800.

Lambs—Light demand, and the market was weaker at \$2@4.75. ST. LOUIS, June 9.-Cattle-Receip

300; shipments, none. The market was nominal, owing to light supply.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,400; shipments, none. The market was about unchanged. Good medium weights, \$4.62½@4.65; bulk of sales, Sheep-Receipts, none; shipments, none, No market established. Indianapolis Horse and Mule Market. Heavy draft, good to extra.....

Drivers, good to extra..... Saddlers, good to extra..... Matched teams, good to extra......10072 Southern horses and mares........... 350 Extra style and action bring better prices, 14 hands, 4 to 7 years old..... 141/2 hands, extra, 4 to 7 years old.... 400 1 15 hands, extra, 4 to 7 years old..... 650 15 hands, good, 4 to 7 years old..... 500 6 151/2 hands, extra. 4 to 7 years old.... 900100 151/2 hands, good, 4 to 7 years old...., 65/2 \$6

16 to 161/2 hands, good to extra, 4 to The Use of Face Powder. New York Ledger.

There are few things more absurd than the outbursts indulged in by simple-minded people on the subject of powder. While no man would wish his wife, daughters or sweetheart to appear in public in a condition that would suggest kalsomining, there are very few sensible men who do not much prefer a little carefully managed powder to the oily, common-looking faces they sometimes see and have to acknowledge as those near and dear to them. times see and have to acknowledge as those near and dear to them.

There is not the slightest objection to the use of powder in moderation, and properly applied and carefully cared for it does not injure the skin in the least. But it should be thoroughly washed off, and the skin must be cleaned whenever it has been used. This is the best done by wetting a cloth with glycerine and water and going over the face with great care, rubbing just over the face with great care, rubbing just over the face with great care, rubbing just hard enough to free the pores from all impurities. After five minutes of this rubbing, wash the face with a little fine scap and rainwater if possible, then use a little rosewater and glycerine while the skin is still wel. In the morning the face will be found as soft and delicate as the skin of a small child.

small child. Inspiration of "The Angelus," T. Cole, in the Century. It is said that Millet's admiration of the Dutch masters amounted to veneration. A friend who knew intimately the great peas-

friend who knew intimately the great peasant painter showed me an etching by Van Ostade from which it is plain to see that Millet borowed somewhat for his famous "The Angelus;" for Ostade, like Millet, painted scenes taken from the ordinary peasant life of his neighborhood. The etching represents a poor peasant family gathered about a frugal meal, and in the act of giving thanks; from the simple treatment, the touching sentiment and the genuine and unaffected feeling, truly nothing could be more calculated to move one with inward meltings of humanity and compassion. Millet held this work in particular esteem, and those who know his "Angelus" will recognize in this etching the original of the young man standing in a devout attitude, holding his hat in both hands, as well as the charming attitude of the wornan, with bent head and clasped hands.

Classifying the Unemployed.

Milwaukee Sentinel. The unemployed are divided into the idle by nature, the men who are striking, the men who can't find work and the men whom the strikers won't allow to work.

They Will All Go. Kansas City Journal. The Populist Governors will all go out as rapidly as the people can get at them. Pennoyer merely goes early and avoids the rush.